Aug. 18, 1774

THE

NUMBER 432.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

THE generous ſupport which the printer of this paper has received from the public, ſince the decease of her late husband, induces her once more to return the warmeſt acknowledgments, as well for paſt favours as the kind promiſes of many individuals to continue their kindneſs towards her; and it is with infinite ſatisfaction ſhe can ſay to her cuſtomers that ſhe ſhall ſhortly, ſhould Providence be pleaſed to reſtore her health, be enabled to conduct her buſineſs with more eaſe and extenſion than her moſt ſanguine expectations originally dictated.

The known emoluments ariſing from a free exerciſe of the preſs, in all countries which ſerve not the ends of corruption and malevolence, and the many other advantages derived from a well conducted newſpaper, are ſo obvious that it requires no comment, or expoſtulation, particularly to induce her to ſet them forth. To revive, at all times in her power, the ſpirit of this paper, by a due obſervance of materials for intelligence, and a preference to all pieces with which ſhe may be favoured from any correſpondents, which, if they exceed not the bounds of her plan, are fraught with either a decent or moral tendency, ſhall be her only arrangement.

She would by no means be underſtood to boaſt a *ſuperiority* in any vehicle of this nature; ſhe only advances, that it ſhall be her endeavour to amuſe and inſtruct, and, at the ſame time, by cultivation, ever to preſerve the *dignity* of her paper.

She preſumes to urge that this gazette will be always exempt, if not all, or typographical errors, it being utterly impoſſible for her, at all times, to diſtinguiſh, or perceive, faults of that kind, owing only to the extreme hurry in which we are generally obliged to be.

She has a correſpondence with all the printers on this continent, as well as the printers, and others with whom it is convenient to have a correſpondence of this ſort, in many of the principal towns in Great Britain, is eſtabliſhed, which will of courſe be found uſeful to us, by affording means to ſupply our readers with intelligence from thoſe different quarters.

As to diſcanting upon the benefits reſulting from a paper upon a plan as we have mentioned, it may not be improper, ſhould we now drop a hint or two with reſpect to the means that can prolong its exiſtence:——To every perſon, who is a friend to every cuſtomer, it muſt evidently appear, that there is a very great expence, which cannot be defrayed without ſome aſſiſtance from the ſubſcribers yearly; nor would the ſmall ſums, at different periods, and for other kinds of buſineſs, were it to accompany the gazette money; which ſhe hope will be a material conſideration with thoſe who would enable her to proceed with ſpirit, and not ſtarve for a thing by for the ſupport of her children at a future day; which ſhe deny, that, under thoſe circumſtances, it will be pretty

The printer [illegible] too, beg leave to obſerve, that this week compleats the fi[illegible] ſhe has had the management of an office; and ſhould it not be convenient for thoſe of her ſubſcribers who live remote from Williamſburg to ſend their ſubſcription money ſo ſoon as they could wiſh, they will pleaſe to convey it by ſome merchant, or other perſon, who would readily, ſhe is perſuaded, do that kindneſs for her, when they attend the enſuing October general court.

Having nothing farther to add, and fearing that I have already been too troubleſome, I ſhall conclude the public's moſt grateful, and much obliged, humble ſervant,

CLEMENTINA RIND.

To the EDITOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE, *for* MARCH *laſt.*

SIR,

THE following letter, from cardinal Richelieu to the French ambaſſador at Rome, lately fell into my hands by the death of an acquaintance, among whoſe papers I found it; it is one of thoſe pieces which afford an additional proof of the artifice and cunning of that political cardinal, and may ſerve as a ſpecimen of his epiſtolary writing. Richelieu, like a certain Britiſh miniſter, had adopted the court maxim of ſending no one from his preſence diſſatisfied; and where he never intended to do any effectual ſervice, he at leaſt fed the party with hope. Monſieur Campy, a Savoyard friar, had long been troubleſome to the cardinal, and his importunities were no longer to be borne with; he therefore took the following effectual method to remove him from the court of France, and ſhift him over to the management of another no leſs jeſuitical than himſelf. He preſented him with a recommendatory letter to the French ambaſſador, then at Rome, couched, to all appearance, in the moſt flattering terms the friar could wiſh for; but the ambaſſador knew better how to read it than the deluded Monſieur Campy. Inſtead of reading the lines at length, as they appeared in the letter, on holding them up to the candle, a line was ſeen to paſs through them, from the top to the bottom, which divided them into two columns, and of which he was to notice only the firſt, without paying the leaſt regard to the ſecond. Your readers will perceive that this line is here repreſented by a very thin partition, which divides the whole into two columns. By reading this letter, as conſiſting only of ſingle lines, they will have a very favourable opinion of Monſieur Campy; but, by conſidering them as two columns, and reading the firſt only, they will then ſee what the cardinal meant to ſay of the poor friar, who long lived in fruitleſs hopes, and at laſt died through diſappointment and vexation.

SIR,

Monſieur CAMPY, a Savoyard friar, of the order of Saint Bernard, is to be the bearer unto you of news from me, by means of this letter. He is one of the moſt diſcreet, wiſe, and, indeed, the leaſt vicious perſons that I ever (amongſt all I have converſed with) knew. He has earneſtly deſired me to write to you in his favour, and to give him a letter unto you of credence, in his behalf, with my recommendation, which I granted to his merit, I aſſure you, rather than to his importunity; for believe me, ſir, he deſerves infinitely your eſteem. I would be ſorry you ſhould be, miſtaken in not knowing him, wanting to oblige him by being as many others have lately been on that account, who now eſteem him, who are of my excellent friends; hence, and from no other motive, I earneſtly deſire to advertiſe you that you are obliged, more than any, to take ſpecial notice of him, and to afford him all imaginable reſpect, and ſay nothing in his preſence that may offend or diſpleaſe him in any ſort; for I may truly ſay I love him as myſelf, and aſſure you there cannot be a more unworthy perſon in the world than to be capable of doing him ill. I know, that as ſoon as you ceaſe to be a ſtranger to his virtue, and ſhall be acquainted with him, you will love him as well as myſelf, and will thank me for this advice: The aſſurance which I have of your civility doth hinder me to write further of him to you, or to ſay more on this ſubject. I am, ſir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

PARIS, *November* 29, 1638. RICHELIEU.

AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE AT ROME.

The VANITY *of* RICHES.

From the GREEK of ANACREON.

MISERS, ſay, can gold prolong
Life, or health, or keep me young?
Say, can gold ſuch wonders do?
Then I'll hoard as faſt as you;
If by gold I could remain
Free from death, and free from pain;
But, ſince pain and death arrive,
Scorn the treaſures we can give;
Since no bribes can make them ſtay,
When they once are on their way;
Why ſhould we ſo idly ſave
Gold and riches for the grave?
On my bottle, and my friend,
I my little ſtore will ſpend,
Rather than with labour find
Gold, that I muſt leave behind.

HAGUE, *May* 11.

THE laſt letters from Berlin, dated the 3d inſtant, adviſe, that the king of Pruſſia was ſo perfectly recovered of his late indiſpoſition, that his majeſty propoſed to dine on the 6th with his brother prince Henry, at Spandau, and intended on the two ſucceeding days to take an exact review of the troops in garriſon at Berlin.

PARIS, *May* 8.—The counteſs de Barre left Verſailles on Wedneſday the 4th, and retired to the houſe of the duc d'Aiguillon, at about two leagues from Paris, to which place ſhe was accompanied by the dutcheſs d'Aiguillon.

LONDON, *May* 21.

A LETTER from Leghorn ſays: "We juſt now received an account from Corſica that the French have burnt down the plews of Ruſtino, on account of the inſults which they have received from the banditti of that canton."

They write from Paris that a French gentleman of fortune in that city lately ſtrangled his wife, to whom he had been married but a few weeks; and afterwards being ſtruck, either with remorſe, or dread of puniſhment, cut his own throat.

The beginning of laſt month the whole town of Liſterſdorf, in Lower Auſtria, conſiſting of upwards of an hundred houſes, was deſtroyed by fire.

We are informed that the parliament will not be prorogued till adminiſtration are ſufficiently adviſed whether the ſentiments of the young French king are pacific, or otherwiſe, with reſpect to Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, *dated* March 2.

"The Lynx ſloop of war, by which I convey theſe few lines to you, is diſpatched from hence with letters of importance from his excellency ſir Ralph Payne, and admiral Parry, to the miniſters of ſtate, touching a claim which the governor of Porto Rico has lately made of Crab Iſland, which moſt indubitably belongs to the crown of Great Britain, and conſtitutes a part of his excellency's government. This claim, it is preſumed, has been made in conſequence of the captain general and admiral's having viſited this iſland about 14 days ago, as under their command, attended by the whole ſquadron upon this ſtation. It is a fine iſland, but as yet unſettled."

On Tueſday night lord Clive arrived in town from his travels abroad, and yeſterday was at court, and had the honour of a long conference with his majeſty.

A letter from Cotton, in Suffolk, ſays: "An affair lately happened here which ſurprizes every one; the ſtory is this: As Mr. Williams, farmer, was taking his uſual walk through his field, he heard, as he paſſed a wood, a dreadful noiſe, ſomething like a human creature; he ſtopped and liſtened a few moments, and then made up to the place where he imagined it proceeded from. After he had advanced a ſmall diſtance, he obſerved a female lying on the ſide of a bank, ſeemingly in great diſtreſs. Determined to have ſufficient proof, he retired home, and deſired ſome neighbours to accompany him to the place, in order more clearly to learn what or who ſhe was. After telling the affair to his neighbours, they endeavoured to perſuade him from his aſſertions, but he keeping ſtedfaſt to his firſt tale, they at length conſented, and when they arrived at the ſpot, they diſcovered her to be a once likely young woman, who was in great agony, and diſfigured by a certain diſeaſe. They demanded what occaſioned her diſtreſs: She after ſome time informed them, that ſhe came of good parents, but had unhappily taken to a courſe of life which had been her ruin; that ſhe had been too fond of young mens company, but now, when it was too late, abhorred their ſight. However, continued ſhe, I have myſelf to blame. After breathing ſome little time, ſhe proceeded: I was kept two years by a gentleman as his lady, but he going abroad, left me quite deſtitute of every valuable; after this I commenced a common proſtitute, kept vile company, and incurred a diſorder which will be my death. Finding the dreadful way I was in, and deteſted by my companions, I was reſolved to wander to ſome deſolate place, where I might die in peace, and remain a caution to thoſe who ſhould diſcover me; I travelled by night, for I was aſhamed to be ſeen by day. Here ſhe again breathed, but ſoon went on as follows: Here let me lie, and when life is departed from me, let all young people view me, and take warning; I alſo beg that my caſe may be made public. I am 26 years old. She finiſhed, when the people round her ſent for a cart, and took her to Mr. Williams's houſe, where ſhe died in about 12 hours after."

An evening paper ſays: "The dey of Algiers has abſolutely refuſed to receive and acknowledge our conſul. Sir Peter Dennis, our admiral upon that ſtation, has ſent over an officer (a maſter and commander) with this news, and it is thought we ſhall be obliged to arm to force it."

The ſame paper ſays: "The outline of the French miniſtry is ſettled. Madam Barre is ſhut up in the convent of Sens, of which the late lord Bolingbroke's wife's ſiſter is abbeſs; the duc d'Aiguillon is diſmiſſed; the duc de Nivernois, M. de Maurepas, and M. de Caſtries, are the acting miniſters; they are not yet named to any offices, but they are a council, *ad interim*, through whoſe hands all buſineſs muſt, and does paſs. Choiſeul is the ſecret adviſer and manager of this meaſure."

Whenever a king of France dies, there is a model of him taken off in wax, which is depoſited in great ſtate in the chapel of St. Denys, ſurrounded with lamps, which are conſtantly burning, night and day, till the death of his ſucceſſor, when the ſame ceremony is obſerved with him.

They write from Paris that a diſcovery of a very cruel tranſaction has been lately made in that city: A gentleman of diſtinction, who was left guardian to his ſiſter's children a few years ſince, procured ſome villains to kidnap them; they were ſent to the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, where they periſhed in abject ſlavery. The deluded Italy, having taken with him all his effects, &c.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, *dated* April

"A ſhip from Ireland, captain Matriſford, who is [illegible] forms us, that about fifty leagues from this port he [illegible] Spaniſh men of war, one of which hoiſted out her boat when they took the greateſt part of his proviſions, &c. the cargo, and after uſing the captain and his crew very the veſſel to proceed on her voyage."

When Louis the XIVth was dying, he approached his laſt moments quite free from that oſtentation and parade which ſo much characteriſed his whole life; for, calling for his great grandſon, the late king of France, and taking him in his arms, he gave him the following advice, which the public may be aſſured his ſucceſſor always preſerved, in writing, at the head of his bed: "You are ſoon going to be king over a great kingdom: What I moſt earneſtly recommend to you is, never to forget the obligations you have to God. Remember that it is to him you owe every thing. Endeavour to preſerve peace with your neighbours; I have been too fond of war; imitate me not in that, no more than in my too great expences. Take advice in all things, and endeavour to diſtinguiſh the beſt, that you may always follow it. Relieve your people as much as you can, and do what I have had the misfortune not to be able to do myſelf." The thirty years peace, which ſucceeded this monarch's death, probably proceeded from this advice.

The death of the late French king is not likely to diſturb the peace of Europe ſo ſoon as was expected. The finances of that kingdom, in the firſt place, are not in a condition of ſupporting a war; and as to the duke de Choiſeul's perſonal reſentment, which would have embroiled his country a few years ago, that object is now entirely loſt ſight of.

Lord Holdernefs is talked of as the new ambaſſador to compliment the French king on his acceſſion to the throne.

Lord Grantham, the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, has ſent ſome diſpatches home, which have engroſſed the attention of the miniſtry ever ſince. It is ſaid the Spaniards have a ſtrong inclination to be upon hoſtile terms with us, and are better prepared for that purpoſe by ſea than they have been for ſixty years laſt paſt.

ANECDOTE of the preſent queen of France. A little after ſhe was married to the dauphin (now king) they happened to have ſome words at breakfaſt relative to the merits of ſome public finger, in the courſe of which the dauphin ſaid ſome things that irritated her exceedingly; ſhe did not, however, reply, but ſtepped into an adjacent gallery, where ſhe immediately fell to hopping upon one leg. She was ſeen in this ſituation by the late king, who aſked her the cauſe of ſo odd a divertiſement. She told him the ſtory, and added, that finding herſelf vexed, and dreading any improper reply her temper might ſuggeſt to her, ſhe took that method of recovering her uſual good humour.

It is very certain that there have been great offers made within this week to our popular CICERO, EDMUND BURKE, to detach him from his friends, and it is as certainly true that he rejected them all, mannerly, that he was too old to quit his old acquaintance for new.

The duke of Grafton is not to change his title upon the death of the late duke of Cleveland, as has been ſaid, but to add that of Cleveland to his preſent ones, as has been done in a few inſtances of a ſimilar nature.

A gentleman juſt returned to London, from making the tour of England, reports, that in every town and country he was in the principal converſation was concerning the general election; and from the ſpirited meetings and univerſal language of ſuch as have votes, he verily believes there will be the ſtrongeſt oppoſition to the court party that ever was known; at leaſt, in his late and preſent majeſty's reign.

A letter from Ireland informs us that the Iriſh are daily more and more diſcontented at the impoſition of the ſtamp act, which they are ſo anxious to have repealed, that they are willing to ſubmit to any other tax in its place; in ſhort, it falls very heavy on the poorer ſort, who, from the dearth of money, and the want of trade, are by no means able to bear it.

The above letter ſays that whole families are now emigrating from the north of Ireland, ſo that it is feared there will not be ſufficient left to cultivate the land. As to their linen weavers, &c. they are ſo thinned, that the looms, for the moſt part, are become uſeleſs.

We hear that a noble lord (lord N——) who is now under thirty, and who, when he came of age was poſſeſſed of 16,000l. per annum, has reduced it by gaming and other diſſipations, that he is obliged to retire to the continent upon 2001. per annum, nor are his finances likely to be in a better ſituation during his life.

Early on Wedneſday, in the morning, his majeſty rode in perſon round the new works that are carrying on in St. James's park; and we hear has ſince expreſſed great diſſatisfaction at the ſhameful and unneceſſary delays.

The following odd accident happened on Tueſday morning laſt: Doctor ARNE being engaged to hire a band, and write muſic to an ode to be performed that day for the benefit of a public charity, he accordingly packed up his compoſition, along with ſome inſtruments, in a hackney coach, and ſet out for the appointed place. Stopping at a coffeehouſe juſt by, to enquire for a gentleman at the bar, he deſired the coachman to take care of his papers, and he would be out immediately. The coachman, from this caution, we ſuppoſe, imagining them of more value, took a French leave, and has not been heard of ſince, to the great diſappointment of the doctor, who forgot to take the number of the coach, as well as the audience. The correſpondent who ſent us this intelligence remarks, that it is rather ſurpriſing to excellent a judge in muſic as doctor ARNE could be ſo eaſily hummed.

On Wedneſday laſt lord North made a long and able ſpeech on opening the contents of his budget. He produced to the houſe ſome information concerning the ſtate of the French finances, which, he ſaid, had been lately held out to him by an honourable gentleman (colonel Barre) as an object of terror, of example, or reproach. His lordſhip then contraſted their encreaſed debt, and arbitrary breaches of public faith, with the ſmall ſaving we had been able to make, notwithſtanding the expence of preparations for war in the years 1765 and 1770. He vindicated our preſent large eſtabliſhments on account of the precedent we had given to Europe, by the ſeizure of the French ſhips before any formal declaration of war, which meaſure his lordſhip cenſured in a manner becoming the miniſter of a great nation. But on the ſubject of eſtabliſhment he was well anſwered by oppoſition, that vigilance in the cabinet towards any changes in the political hemiſphere, would be a better defence to this kingdom than an expenſive armament in time of peace, which would produce debility in war. His lordſhip attacked all parties, but was particularly unmerciful to colonel Barre, for ſome former animadverſions, alteough he acknowledged himſelf more partial to the œconomical opinions of that honourable gentleman now, as they approached nearer to his own. This conduct naturally drew upon the noble lord a number of aſſailants, whoſe weapons did not ſeem to make much impreſſion, but after the houſe and galleries had appeared ſatisfied with his defence, he was attacked on ſome points of his argument by governor Johnſtone, in a manner that left a very different impreſſion. Theſe were chiefly the meaſures reſpecting the Eaſt India company, the tax of four and a half per cent. on the new acquired iſlands by royal prerogative, and the mode propoſed for paying off one million of the national debt. That gentleman at the ſame time declared, he always had the greateſt reſpect for the abilities of the noble lord, which had been more confirmed on that day; but with regard to the Eaſt India company, and the other points he took notice of, the very operations of a French financier, which his lordſhip had deſcribed in a manner ſuperior to any he could uſe, returned directly upon himſelf.

"The houſe of commons attacked a perſon violently in 1710, and ruined the whig miniſtry. At that time religion was the univerſal cry of the nation. At preſent, TRADE is the hinge on which all turns; and there is as an enthuſiaſtic fondneſs for trade, America, and money that

comes from thence, as there was in 1710 for the CHURCH. But we shall feel, at the general election, which is now near, the danger of attacking TRADE.

The troops, fleet, and other expences incurred by the violent measures taken with respect to America, will occasion such expences, that it will be necessary to make a short prorogation. This will make another session; in which a shilling more may be granted on land tax; which grant may pass, and the second session be over before the end of July.

During the debates in the upper assembly on the second reading of the bill for the more impartial administration of justice in Massachusetts Bay, the duke of Richmond was very severe on lord Rochford, on account of his change of principles since his protesting against the stamp act. His lordship at first did not recollect the circumstance; but the noble duke turning to the journals, ascertained it; apologizing for his lordship at the same time, by saying "a change of situation not only often produced a change of sentiments, but the extreme hurry of a public department as often occasioned a lapse of memory."

WESTMINSTER, *May* 20. This day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne, with the usual solemnity, sir Francis Molineux, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers: The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to "An act for better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England." And also to "An Act for the impartial administration of justice in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England."

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, *May* 21. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Thursday next, the 26th instant, for the late king of France, viz. The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets. Undress, white or grey lustrings, tabbies, or damasks. The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. Undress, grey frocks.

By a vessel, just arrived in York river from Philadelphia, we have received northern papers as late as the 10th *of Auguſt, which contain London news as late as the* 13th *of June, the moſt material of which is as follows.*

WARSAW, MAY 24.

SINCE the 13th instant the Prussian troops greatly encrease in Great Poland. Their commanding officers, as in time of war, have sealed up orders, which they dare not open till they arrive at certain places; 600 men of the Lasław regiment, and 500 of the Ingersleben regiment, and a train of artillery, are just arrived at Kujavia, which foretels a new violation intended by the king of Prussia in that province.

A another Prussian camp draws together near Graudnetz, at which the king himself is expected on the 5th of next month, and proper orders have been given to the magistrate of Thorn to send a certain quantity of hay, oats, straw, and a certain number of large baggage waggons, to that place, for the use of the camp.

The Russian minister here has received intelligence from the Russian grand army, that on the 15th ultimo the whole army was between Jaloniza and Brailow, a few miles from the banks of the Danube; that count Romanzow left Jassy on the 12th ultimo, in order to take the command in chief of the army, and to pass the Danube.

On the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, we had such a very severe frost that all the rivers were covered with ice, and several people on the road were frozen to death.

PARIS, *June* 6. The king holds frequent privy councils, to which only the duke de Nivernois, M. de Maurepas, and M. de Sartine are admitted, from which it is presumed that these noblemen will be brought into the ministry. It is pretended that the king, upon opening his late majesty's strong box, found upwards of 200,000 louis d'ors in specie. His majesty has taken from the duke de Aiguillon his regiment, which is looked upon as a very unfavourable omen for that minister.

LONDON, MAY 23.

MONDAY evening captain Elphinston arrived in town express from sir Peter Dennis, commander in chief of the king's ships in the Mediterranean, with an account that the Dey of Algiers had behaved with the utmost insolence and contempt to our flag, and peremptorily refused to receive Mr. Fraser as consul from hence, nor would he suffer him to remain in the city. He concluded, by ordering the English men of war to leave the bay directly, with which the admiral complied.

The emperor of Germany continues raising troops in every part of his dominions, with the greatest expedition, and is filling all his magazines with stores.

The new French king's mode of dismissing his grandfather's ministers contained some degree of humour. He sent word to the duke de Acquillon and the chancellor, that they had been too near Lewis the fifteenth to be admitted into the presence of his successor, as he has not yet had the smallpox, and that it was to avoid an infection that he had confined their female friend (madam Barre) to a convent.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, *dated* May 20.

"Yesterday sailed from this port to Blackstakes his majesty's ship Scarborough, of 20 guns, captain Chads, at which place she is to take in her powder and guns, after which she is to proceed with an express to Boston, and when she returns back, is to be employed in channel service."

Advices from Stockholm, of the 20th ultimo mention, that the senate had just been suddenly called together by his Swedish majesty, on affairs of importance.

Letters from Amsterdam advise that the directors of the Dutch East India company have made a formal protest against the conquest lately made by the forces of the English East India company of the kingdom of Tanjore, and that the protest had been sent to the states general.

May 25. They write from Dublin that orders have been issued for compleating the full number of effective men, eight regiments of foot on that establishment, for which purpose recruiting parties have begun to beat up for volunteers.

The king's troops in the electorate of Hanover at this time amount to 18,000 regulars, besides eight regiments of militia, and seven other regiments in the different garrisons.

May 27. The earl of Chatham has taken a house in Pall Mall for his residence.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *dated* May 16.

"The countess of Barre is still at Pont-aux-Dames, forbidden to speak to any person whatever, or to keep up any correspondence. The king hath seized all her possessions, and left her only 12,000 livers per annum.

"The following ladies are exiled, viz. the dutchesses de Langeac and Mazarine, the marchioness de Mirepoix, and the countess de Valentenois."

Account of the debates in the house of commons yesterday, on sir James Lowther's motion that the bill for the better regulating the government of Quebec might be read a second time.---Mr. T. Townsend stated many objections to the bill, said it was meant to overturn the present form of government at Quebec, and establish the roman catholic religion and French laws, and repeatedly desired to know who were the authors of the bill. Lord North observed that the government of Quebec had long been in a disordered state, and it was high time that something was thought of for their benefit; that as to the author of the bill, it was sufficient to say it came from the house of lords, and if the commons and king assented to it, it would be a bill of parliament. Mr. Dunning, in a very long speech, went through the whole of the bill, stated numerous objections to it, said it was the most pernicious bill ever offered to parliament, and would give such encouragement to the French, that in case of a future war they would be masters of all the land at the back of our colonies, and thereby annoy us as they pleased; and observed, that vesting a power in the governor to appoint 17 or 23 council, which ever number he should chuse to be a legislative body, was a mere farce, for the governor had not only the power of appointing, but suspending or dismissing, and therefore would have the council entirely under his command: And as the minister here would take care to have a creature of his the governor, the people could expect no good. He spoke much, likewise, of the pernicious tendency of encouraging the roman catholic religion there, almost in preference to the protestant. The attorney general gave the house a chronological history of Canada, the different governments it had had, and how dangerous, cruel and unprecedented, it was to establish new laws in a conquered country; he was therefore much for the bill, as it would let them enjoy all the same privileges as when taken. Serjeant Glynn answered all his objections: As a precedent, where new laws had been given to a conquered country, he mentioned Ireland and Wales, and said that the present bill would affect the king's proclamation in 1763, when he promised that all persons who would go over to Quebec should be entitled to the same laws and protection as they had here; he said this was directly contrary, for it was meant to have French laws, and the roman catholic religion. The solicitor general denied that either Ireland or Wales were similar cases. Colonel Barre gave the house much information respecting the situation of the land, and the dangerous tendency that would ensue was the first bill to pass. Mr. C. Fox objected much to a clause respecting [illegible] being allowed to be collected by the roman catholic priests, which was making it a money bill, and therefore it was highly improper for such a bill to originate in the lords. His speech was short, but to the purpose. Mr. Dempster said the impropriety of the bill struck him, for it certainly was a bill either to take away or impose a tax, and therefore should have originated in the commons, but he should be glad of the speaker's opinion. Mr. Sawbridge said, as he found the speaker was unwilling to rise, he should not ask his opinion as a favour, but as a part of his duty, and said, if the honourable gentleman (Mr. Dempster) was willing, he would make it a question, "Whether the speaker should give his opinion, or not?" The speaker said he was not used to be called on in that manner, and that he did not think it his business to give any opinion on the affair. A strong but short debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Dempster, Mr. T. Townsend, Mr. Dunning, serjeant Glynn, and sir George Savile, strongly contended that the bill was, to all intents and purposes, either a bill to impose a tax, or to repeal a part of a tax, and therefore was against a standing order concerning the privilege of all money bills originating in that house. Lord North, and the attorney and solicitor generals, defended the bill. At half past nine the question was put, that this bill be read a second time, when the house divided, ayes 105, noes 29.

May 30. *Lord Howe ſtrongly objected to a clauſe which extends port duties and fees of office to the iſland of Newfoundland. He was ſeconded by lord Clare. Lord North anſwered that it was only putting the ſettlers there on a footing with the reſt of North America; that the deſcription in the law alluded to did not extend to Newfoundland, it being an iſland, but that by the next year, if there ſhould be any inconvenience found to ariſe from the preſent clauſe, the parties aggrieved might ſtate its nature and extent, and he ſhould be very ready to join in giving any reaſonable relief. Mr. Mauger obſerved that this was not the only grievance and diſcouragement the perſons who traded to that iſland had to complain of; that at preſent they brought home great quantities of oil and ſeal ſkins, for which they were obliged to pay a duty, whereas thoſe concerned in the Greenland fiſhery not only were free from any charge of that kind, but had likewiſe a bounty of 40s. per ton for every veſſel employed in that trade. He added, that our navy being the bulwark of this country, and that depending on ſailors, he thought the Newfoundland fiſhery much more deſerving of encouragement than the Greenland, the former making ſailors, and the latter only employing them.*

The houſe then went into a committee of ways and means, on which lord North informed the committee, that ſeveral port duties having exiſted at Quebec at the time of the conqueſt, which, on account of their ſuppoſed illegality had never been collected, and that for many reaſons it was become neceſſary the people there ſhould contribute to the ſupport of the civil government, he would call a witneſs to the bar to confirm this aſſertion, and move for laying on certain duties upon a few articles of import into that province.

Sir Thomas Miles, receiver general, was accordingly examined. He ſaid that the duties were endeavoured to be collected; that the right of levying them was denied; that there had been two trials at law on the ſuppoſed right, but that the juries in both caſes found generally againſt the crown, on the idea that the duties were not claimed on the ſpecific articles on which they were levied by the French king; and that the moſt proper article of conſumption to tax would be rums and brandies, which amounted, on an average, to about 300,000 gallons per annum. As ſoon as the evidence went from the bar, lord North, after ſpecifying his reaſons for giving the preference to the produce of the Weſt India iſlands, to that of North America, propoſed the following duties: Outward rums from thoſe iſlands 3l. per gallon, from North America 6d. on rums from any of the iſlands not belonging to the crown of Great Britain 6d. on every gallon of molaſſes, or ſyrup, from the ſugar iſlands 3d. and on the ſame from North America 6d. on Britiſh brandies, &c. 3d. on foreign brandies 1l. and on every licence for ſelling wine or ale, &c. 1l. 16s. per annum.

That all the above duties be collected towards raiſing a revenue for paying the civil government, and for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in Canada.

That all the above duties ſhould be collected over and above any duties now in being there.

Mr. Fuluney deſired to know what the former duties were.

Lord North and Mr. Grey Cooper anſwered, the ſame as was paid in all the other colonies.

He then aroſe, and ſaid, probably ſome objections might ariſe to having a diſtillery in Quebec, as it was a corn country, and that the Canadians, rather than pay the taxes propoſed, would diſtil all their own liquors, and thereby baulk government from receiving any revenue from the duties now mentioned; that in ſuch a caſe, he ſaid, he had another ſcheme to propoſe, that if government found the Canadians really did diſtil all their own corn, which he believed would be impoſſible, then he would move for exciſe officers to be appointed, in order to collect the inland duties, which would anſwer equally the ſame purpoſe.

During the late debates on American meaſures in the upper aſſembly, a noble duke, remarkably diſtinguiſhed for his popularity, in the courſe of his ſpeech, ſaid, "that if the Americans are thus to be treated, he could not help wiſhing them ſucceſs in their reſiſtance." Upon which lord Mansfield got up, and, after apologizing for expreſſions ſpoken in the heat of argument, ſaid, "he was very ſure the noble duke would correct himſelf." His grace ſoon after roſe, but inſtead of correcting himſelf, re-worded his expreſſion, and formally appealed to the bench of biſhops, whether it did not well become a chriſtian to wiſh relief to all thoſe who are heavy laden?"---[The above is ſuppoſed to be the duke of Richmond]

Extract of a letter from *Elſineur.*

"The king of Denmark has made ſome material alterations in the affairs of this kingdom. The duke of Holſtein, his majeſty's uncle, is made commander in chief of the army. Admiral Rayter preſides over the naval affairs. The queen dowager is ſeldom ſeen at court, and prince Frederick is entirely excluded in ſtate affairs. However, there is not the leaſt proſpect of an accommodation taking place with the queen Matilda."

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New York.

The troops that are embarked for America are provided with ammunition equal to 64 rounds per man.

June 1. *By a letter from conſtantinople we are informed that a congreſs is actually held at the army of the grand vizier to negociate a peace, and that ſome Ruſſian officers of rank arrived at Conſtantinople, and were preſented to the caimacan, after which they returned to the Turkiſh grand army; ſo that the intelligence, from every quarter, agrees that the peace is very near at hand.*

A number of weavers, for want of employment here, have, within theſe few weeks, engaged themſelves for Boſton, New York, and Philadelphia.

Monday letters were received in town from Falmouth, which mention the arrival of the honourable William Tryon, eſquire, governor of New York, in the Mercury packet boat. He has obtained leave of his majeſty to come over, on his own private affairs.

The report that the parliament will be diſſolved ſoon after the adjournment is not true; lord North having informed the houſe, when they went into a committee on the ſtate of the gold coin, on May 9, that he ſhould propoſe ſeveral reſolutions, ſome of which he ſhould move to have paſſed into laws, others to lay on the table for the diſcuſſion of members for ſome time, and others to lay for next ſeſſion, which he imagined would commence about October. And on being aſked by ſome members why the houſe was to meet ſo ſoon again, he anſwered, that, as the next ſeſſion would be the laſt of the preſent parliament, it would be proper to meet early, to finiſh their buſineſs, that a new parliament might be choſen the ſpring following.

In the houſe of commons yeſterday Mr. Baker preſented a petition from Thomas and John Penn, owners of great part of the province of Pennſylvania, ſetting forth, that by a bill depending in that houſe, for the better ſecuring the civil government of Quebec, they were apprehenſive their property in the province of Pennſylvania would be greatly injured, and therefore praying that the ſaid bill might not paſs into a law, until they had been heard by themſelves, or council, againſt the bill. Mr. Mackworth, after a long ſpeech againſt the bill, moved for leave to preſent a petition from ſeveral merchants in London, trading to Canada, ſetting forth, that ſeveral clauſes in the bill, if carried into execution, would materially injure their property, and deſired to be heard by themſelves, or council, againſt the bill. Captain Phipps condemned the bill in the moſt ſevere terms; as did Mr. Edmund Burke, Mr. T. Townſend, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Pulteney, &c. all agreeing that ſufficient evidence was not before the houſe to enable them to go into a committee. Mr. Mackworth propoſed to have the papers of the governor, lieutenant governor, chief juſtice, and advocate, of Quebec, likewiſe the opinions of the attorney and ſolicitor general here, laid before the houſe, that the houſe might have ſome information what thoſe learned perſons opinions were reſpecting the government of Quebec. An addreſs to his majeſty, to lay the above papers before the houſe, was accordingly drawn up. Lord North objected to it, and ſaid, that as moſt of the perſons who ſent over thoſe papers were in England, we had better have them examined at the bar, which would be much more expeditious, as the papers were long, and would take much time in copying. A ſtrong debate then enſued, in which Mr. Edmund Burke, colonel Barre, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Dempſter, captain Phipps, &c. were for the papers being produced, as by having them it would enable them to aſk the gentlemen who ſhould attend at the bar ſuch queſtions as were proper, which they [illegible] well do without the papers. But on the queſtion being [illegible] ſaid papers be laid before the houſe, it was carried in the leaſt two to one. The houſe then went into a committee [illegible] Mr. Mansfield, counſel for the merchants of London, [illegible] the bill, was then called in, who, after a very long [illegible], ſetting forth the dangerous tendency of the bill, de- [illegible] in Edward Watſon. He being accordingly called in, [illegible] derable number of queſtions by lord Barrington, lord [illegible] late, lord Carmarthen, colonel Barre, captain Phipps, [illegible] &c. Mr. Mackworth, governor Johnſtone, ſir John Mel-

[illegible] and t[illegible]
Engliſh [illegible]
general d[illegible]
court of ki[illegible]ſtion being
He anſwered, on account of the [illegible]
attornies. [The anſwer being ſo well p[illegible]
queſtion, the houſe was in a laugh for full t[illegible].
drew, Mr Samuel Moretin was called in, who [illegible]
favour of the Engliſh laws being exerciſed in Canada; they [illegible]
oned that the Canadians, as well as Engliſh reſident there, [illegible]
proved of trials by jury, and ſeemed to think that an annihilation of that
right (which this bill is meant to take away) would greatly hurt the
colony. [The former of the witneſſes had been nine years reſident in
Canada, the latter eleven.] After the witneſſes and council had w[illegible]
drawn, lord North moved that the chairman would leave the chair
port a progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again on Thurſday, which
agreed to, and William Hay, eſquire, Mr. Mazzeur, &c. &c. who
been in office in Canada, are ordered to attend the houſe of commons
that day.

June 3. A bill was brought in purſuant to the reſolutions of the
mittee of ways and means of Friday, which were agreed to by th
on Tueſday laſt, for levying duties on certain articles of import
province of Quebec. It was read a firſt time, and ordered to be
ſecond time.

Yeſterday, by virtue of a commiſſion from his majeſty, the royal a
was given to the following bills, viz.

The bill for raiſing a certain ſum by loans on exchequer bills.

The bill to provide *commodious* quarters for the officers and ſo
America. And

The bill for continuing an act for allowing the exportation of ric
Carolina and Georgia to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre.

The following are the heads of lord CHATHAM'S SPE
the houſe of lords on Friday laſt, on the third reading of the
quartering of the ſoldiers in North America:------He began
very extenſive and philoſophical view of the firſt ſettlements i
which, he ſaid, had they been planted by any other kingdom
the inhabitants would have probably carried with them the
ſlavery, and a ſpirit of deſpotiſm; but as they were, they o
remembered as great inſtances to inſtruct the world to what a
liberty mankind will naturally attain when they are left to the
erciſe of themſelves. He then condemned ſeveral parts of the la
duct of the Americans, particularly that of the Boſtonians, rela
the tea, which he ſaid was contrary to all the laws of policy, civil
and humanity; but though he thus, in the candour of opinion, a
important queſtion, when every thing ſhould be laid open, and in
examined into, condemned ſome part of the American conduct
reprobate the whole of government's acts relative to taxation
was his former opinion, and he ſhould maintain it till death
country had no r[illegible] under Heaven, to tax America; that
trary to all the principles of juſtice and civil policy, and t
exigencies of the ſtate, the growth of power, nor even t
in the taxes, could juſtify upon any occaſion whatever. H
going into the conduct of the Rockingham party, which
prehended. He ſpoke for an hour and ten minutes, fe
paired in his voice, ſtrength, or oratorical abilities, an
with profound attention.

The ſtates general have been repeatedly applied to by ſ
on account of ſome encroachments on ſeveral parts of o
Eaſt Indies, but could never obtain any but evaſive and ir

The following ſeems a convincing proof that the ne
the Turks and Ruſſians for a peace is now a real one.
man, who applied the other day at the Ruſſian ambaſ
anſwer, that his excellency had received inſtructions
more perſons, either for the navy or army of her im

The council held yeſterday at St. James's, we ar
on ſome intereſting advices received from America

The report in the papers from Dantzick that
extremely ill is not true; that monarch, the
having, three or four days ſucceſſively, reviewed
he gave a ſplendid entertainment to the princes ar
and then ſet out for Potſdam.

June 6. On Saturday his excellency William
York, attended at court for the firſt time ſince
vince, and was moſt graciouſly received by his

Extract of a letter from Paris,

"I hereby ſend you the ſpeech of Lewis t[illegible]ſters in
council the 20th of this inſtant: 'My juſt g[illegible] way to the
more preſſing duties of royalty; I have alſ[illegible]der to make
my intentions known to you. I mean to [illegible]nt in council,
and to take the advice of ſuch whom I ſha[illegible] of it, by their
wiſdom and zealous attachment. Let eve[illegible] prepared, at
the time to be by me appointed, to hold hi[illegible], and deliver
me a true and faithful account of his tranſac[illegible] department al-
lotted to him, and receive my commands for[illegible]ion of what may
be determined in my council. As I have nothing [illegible] view but the good
of my kingdom, and the happineſs of my people, your concurrence alone
to theſe objects will ſecure to you my approbation.'

"The king coming through Paris on Friday laſt, in his way to the
Meute, an incredible number of people flocked about his majeſty, rend-
ing the air with "*Vive le Roy!* Long live the king!" The young mo-
narch, moved at theſe tokens of their loyalty and attachment for his per-
ſon, put his head out of the coach, and repeatedly exclaimed, "*Vive
mon peuple! Je vais donner tous mes ſoins pour vous rendre heureux.* Long
live my people! Your happineſs ſhall be the principal object of my care."
His majeſty, farther to teſtify his heart-felt ſatisfaction, ordered the price
of bread to be lowered a livre.

"A plan of a general œconomy is now preparing, under his majeſty's
own direction. Twenty millions of livres are to be taken off the land tax.
The circulation of corn, and all ſorts of grain, is allowed throughout the
whole kingdom, but none to be exported to foreign parts."

This day came on, in a committee of the whole houſe of common
the further conſideration of the bill for making more effectual proviſion
for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America.

The following is a copy of the city petition againſt the ſaid bill:

To the honourable the COMMONS of Great Britain in PARLIAMENT
aſſembled:

The humble petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the
city of London, in common council aſſembled,

SHEWETH,

"THAT *your petitioners are deeply concerned, and much alarmed, to find
there is now a bill depending before this honourable houſe, intituled "An act
for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec
in North America," which in all civil caſes takes away the exerciſe of the
Engliſh law, and that ſacred part of it, the trial by jury, and ſubſtitutes in
its ſtead the French law of Canada, whereby the freedom of the perſon, and
ſecurity of the property of his majeſty's ſubjects, are rendered very precarious.
That if this bill paſſes into a law, the roman catholic will be the only legal
eſtabliſhed religion, without any proviſion being made for the free exerciſe of
the proteſtant religion, which may prove greatly injurious and oppreſſive to his
majeſty's proteſtant ſubjects, who do now, or may hereafter, reſide in the ſaid
province. That the legiſlative power is veſted ſolely in perſons appointed
during pleaſure by the crown, which is totally inconſiſtent with the liberty and
principles of the Engliſh conſtitution. Your petitioners therefore moſt humbly
pray, that the ſaid bill may not paſs into a law.*"

*The real deſign of the Quebec bill, we hear, is to make it a military go-
vernment, by way of check to ſeveral provincial aſſemblies and proprietary
rights of the other provinces on that continent, and for this purpoſe it is certain-
ly very properly ſituate, as it lays behind New England, New York, Virgi-
nia, Maryland, and Pennſylvania, and on all occaſions may be of great uſe in
keeping up that ſuperiority of the mother country over the colonies which go-
vernment has of late been found to be very difficult. In the preſent political
ſtate of Quebec, it is likewiſe ſurprizingly adapted to this purpoſe: The Ca-
nadians, ſenſible of the freedom they have hitherto enjoyed under the Britiſh
government, prefer it much to their former French government, and at the ſame
time, ſenſible of the commotions and ſquabbles between the governors and aſſem-
blies of ſeveral provinces around them, look upon aſſemblies and civil govern-
ments as the means of ſtirring up diſſentions between the king and his ſubjects,
which the peaceable Canadians wiſh, above all things, to avoid, and are there-
fore very well content to have a military government eſtabliſhed, having hi-
therto been ſo happy under one, and not yet contaminated with what is called
the American ſpirit of liberty and independency.*

*The projector of the Quebec bill, that now makes ſo much noiſe, being kept
ſo induſtriouſly a ſecret, cauſes many conjectures, and ſeveral perſons are talked
of as the father of this deſpotic bantling, which no one cares to own; among
theſe are a number of the treaſury bench, a great civilian, and an unpopular
nobleman.*

*The following has been propoſed by a noble lord (not in adminiſtration) for
terminating the diſputes with the Americans: The tea act to be repealed, and a
certain ſtipulated ſum to be raiſed by the people of America in their provinces an-
nually; and an act of oblivion to paſs for all that has happened ſince the paſſing
that act.*

Letters from Genoa, by the laſt Flanders mail advife, that the miſ-
underſtandings between the courts of London and Madrid [illegible]
ſerious every day, and that the emperor would not permit

…e duties laid

…on to the princi-
…e (which another
…ditions four hund
…claimed by F… …) read a lift of pro-
…s appeared to him to be contained in the bill,
…that a ſtate of ſlavery is better than a ſtate of free-
…in this ſtate is greater than the proteſtant; that juries
…lary, and conſequently to be diſuſed; that monopolies are uſeful
…; that French laws and commercial regulations are preferable to
…nglish; and that the conſtitution, which our anceſtors had framed with
…ſo much wiſdom, and eſtabliſhed at the expence of ſo much blood and
…treaſure, is to be deſtroyed by their wiſer ſons."

The Nancy, Lockyer, which is arrived in the Downs, carried TEA to New York, but, it not being ſuffered to be landed, ſhe has brought it back.

Madame de Barre has never been confined by letter de cachet; her retreat to a nunnery is mere form; ſhe has neither eſtates in land, nor money in the funds; ſhe was allowed 30,000 livres a month. Her ſiſter accompanied her to the nunnery, and lives with her. They are viſited by thoſe whom they chuſe to ſee; all reports to the contrary are fabulous.

A meſſenger was laſt night ſent off with ſome inſtructions, to the Britiſh ambaſſador at Madrid, concerning the affairs of Crab Iſland. While ſome gravely this matter, as likely to prove a bone of contention, others, with more reaſon, think it will terminate amicably.

June 10. Yeſterday there was a grand levee at St. James's, and alſo a privy council, held to be in conſequence of diſpatches received from Boſton. Sir Jeffrey Amherſt attended, and had a long conference with his majeſty.

A courier arrived laſt week with intelligence from Mr. Murray, his majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, that a Ruſſian plenipotentiary had arrived in that city with full powers to negociate an armiſtice between the belligerant powers; in conſequence of which, a ceſſation of arms is expected to take place.

Governor Johnſtone, in his ſpeech on Monday laſt, in the houſe of lords, ſaid that the number of people computed to be in Canada was wrong when ſtated to be 150,000; for that in 1766, by an exact account taken, in which the age, ſex, &c. of every perſon, was mentioned, it appeared to be only 74,000, 7000 of which were ſavages; and that ſuppoſing they had encreaſed in eight years to 150,000, he would be bound to ſay they had generated much faſter than even frogs do.

All the officers belonging to the regiments in the Weſt India iſlands, who are abſent upon furlow, are ordered to join their reſpective corps.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, *dated* June 6.

"Since my laſt the commiſſioners went to Spithead, and paid his majeſty's ſhip Scarborough two months advance; and in a few hours after proceeded for Boſton with money to pay the troops, and with an expreſs relative to the determinations of our court."

…e 13. The lords yeſterday read a firſt time the bill for redeeming …on of the 3 per cent. annuities, and for eſtabliſhing a lottery, …h expiring law bill.

…econd time the bill for eſtabliſhing a fund for the ſupport of …ment of Quebec.

…HALL, *June* 9. The king has been pleaſed to appoint …ver, eſquire, to be lieutenant governor of the province of …tts Bay, in America, in the room of Andrew Oliver, eſquire,

…g has been pleaſed to appoint Walter Robertſon, eſquire, to …ice of the iſland of Tobago, in America.

…has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Baker, eſquire, to be …al, and Ashton Warner Byam, eſquire, to be ſolicitor ge…land of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and To…ca.

…m Corſica it appears that a plot had been formed to cut …ch in that iſland, on Aſcenſion day, which probably …place, but that it was diſcovered by a young girl, a …anxious for the preſervation of her lover, a Frenchman.

…the export trade of the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey …ated upon a new plan, ſo as to benefit his majeſty's …onſiderable annual ſum.

…RIDAY'S *proceedings in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

…the chair at half paſt two o'clock, when very little …done.

…k the order of the day for receiving the report of …Quebec bill was ordered to be read, when a ſhort …een Mr. Edmund Burke and Mr. Jackſon, con…ary line between the colonies of Quebec and New …ply ſettled.

…were then read a firſt time, without any oppo…d reading Mr. Mackworth aroſe, and in a long …of the petitioning merchants of London, againſt …favour of juries, propoſed a clauſe for the eſta…h Canada for civil caſes, in order that the Engliſh …me remedy to protect their property.

The clauſe …rought up and read a firſt time, but on the queſtion being put, "that this clauſe ſtand a part of the bill," lord North, in a long ſpeech, ſpoke much againſt the meaſure.

Serjeant Glynn anſwered all his lordſhip's objections, and ſpoke of juries with the higheſt reſpect, and condemned the bill in the moſt ſpirited manner poſſible.

The attorney general anſwered him, and ſpoke againſt the clauſe being inſerted, as it would repeal a clauſe that is already in the bill.

Mr. Dunning anſwered all the objections of the noble lord and attorney general, paſſed many panegyricks on juries, and recommended the clauſe.

The ſolicitor general was much againſt the clauſe being inſerted; he ſaid he made no doubt but trial by jury was right, yet this was not the proper time to eſtabliſh it.

Mr. Byng ſpoke very much in favour of the clauſe, ſaying it was not ſo much as he could wiſh, yet he would by all means have that as a protection for the Britiſh merchants.

Mr. Ambler ſpoke both for and againſt about five minutes, but finiſhed with giving his negative to the clauſe.

Mr. Edmund Burke, in a ſpeech of upwards of an hour, condemned the bill, and the framers of it, in the higheſt manner; he took a retroſpective view of all the evidence that had been given, and arguments uſed, during the whole of the buſineſs, and anſwered all the objections with great judgment; he finiſhed with ſaying the Canadians undoubtedly were greatly aſtoniſhed to think that people who had ſuch powerful arms to gain their colony ſhould have ſuch weak heads as not to know how to govern it.

At ten o'clock the queſtion was put, "that that clauſe ſhould ſtand a part of the bill; upon which the houſe divided; for the clauſe 40, againſt it 83. After which the bill was ordered to be engroſſed; the houſe then adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. T. Townſhend propoſed a clauſe to make it a temporary bill, and to limit its duration to ſeven years. This produced a ſhort debate, but it paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

WILLIAMSBURG.

A LETTER from the frontiers ſays: "That captain M'Donald, who had juſt arrived from Wabatomakie, a town belonging to the Shawaneſe, on the Muſkingham, which he has deſtroyed, with the plantations round it, and taken three ſcalps, has killed many of the Indians, and took one priſoner, with the loſs of only two of his people, and ſix wounded. The Indians have done but little damage lately, except murdering one family on Cedar Creek. The ſucceſsful efforts of the back inhabitants, it is imagined, will ſhortly put an end to the preſent appearance of an Indian war."

Governor Gage has publiſhed a proclamation for the *encouragement* of *piety* and *virtue*; but being in too great a hurry to inſert it this week, his excellency, as well as our readers, muſt excuſe us. Indeed, we think, the latter need not repine, as it appears but *poorly* to deſerve a publication.

We cannot oblige our cuſtomers with the continental news this week. Nothing particular has tranſpired with reſpect to our firm advocates, the Boſtonians. Our next gazette ſhall include the moſt material paragraphs in the northern papers.

On Monday laſt, being the anniverſary for the foundation of William and Mary college, the exerciſes of the day were performed as uſual. The mathematical medal was preſented by the preſident to Mr. JOSEPH EGGLESTON, the claſſical to Mr. WALKER MAURY, preceded by a Latin oration. To which was returned a Latin oration by each of the ſucceſsful candidates, the one on the utility of mathematical learning, the other on that of claſſical. Theſe were followed by two Engliſh orations, which were much applauded. Mr. BURWELL STARK ſpoke on the nature of the Britiſh conſtitution, and Mr. EGGLESTON in defence of the revolution.

KING WILLIAM, *Auguſt* 10, 1774.

I INTEND to ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY
(3) JOHN HURT.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Auguſt* 9, 1774.

A PERSON of the name of *William Foſter Croſby* having procured a recommendation to me, I lent him, the 19th of laſt month, my SINGLE CHAIR and a MARE to viſit captain *John Lee*, on *Rappahannock*, to whom he ſaid he was recommended, to return in four days at the moſt; but not hearing of him ſince, except that he had miſtaken his way, and got to *Richmond*, on *James* river, and colonel *William Fleming*'s in *Cumberland* county, I am obliged to take this method of recommending him to all honeſt men, as a profound knave. Such a flagrant act of injuſtice, accompanied with ſuch ingratitude to me, will no doubt engage every gentleman to endeavour to ſtrip him of the price of his villainy. But I will gladly pay FORTY SHILLINGS to have my mare and chair detained till I can ſend for them, or FIVE POUNDS to be delivered here. As the knave is young, I *ſaid rather he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live!*

He is about twenty, of ſlim and genteel make, and fair complexion, rather pale and foul ſkin, black hair, very long, and clubbed like a *macaroni*. He is exceeding vain, boaſts much of his learning, particularly of geography, and profeſſes teaching the claſſics, muſic, dancing, and fencing. He grins much when he laughs, which he often does at his own wit. His dreſs was ſhabby; I believe, one only coat, formerly a pale blue, or aſh green, the cuffs of which have been lately let down, and the original colour makes a remarkable ring round his arm. He paſſed on my friend, as from *New England*, and ſaid he intended to viſit *Virginia*, in his way to *Charleſtown, South Carolina*, from *New England*, in order to ſee the country; expecting here ſome ſupplies he had ordered.

I cannot recollect whether the mare has any brand or freſh marks; ſhe is about 14 hands and a half high, half blooded, well made, rather round, a chefnut bay, with a tuft long rob tail, and hog mane, very ſmall feet, and ſhod before, trots very nimbly, and remarkably low. The carriage of the chair is new, the axletree hangs on iron ſprings, the body is painted green, with the firſt of my name on the back, in a double Cypher, in blue letters, on a gilt ground; it has been new lined, and has now a carpet bottom. I ſhall ſuſpect he will quit the chair for a ſaddle.

He borrowed a SILVER WATCH here, which, I preſume, the owner will pay ſomething to recover.

tf JAMES MERCER.

To be SOLD, *the firſt day of* November *next.*

SUNDRY HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Six months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5l. on giving a conditional bond, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. Five *per cent.* diſcount for ready money will be agreed to. At the ſame time will be offered for ſale, the LOTS and HOUSES whereon I live, conveniently ſituated in *Fredrickſburg*, for either ſtore, tavern, or private family, and are as valuable as any lots and houſes in the town of the ſame ſize. Alſo two lots, well enclofed with a ſtable 50 by 60 feet; and two lots, near the courthouſe, enclofed with a dwellinghouſe unfiniſhed, 50 feet ſquare, the fineſt ſituation in the town, and commands a fine view of both town and country. Likewiſe 25 acres of meadow ground, near the town, and under a good fence. Alſo 391 acres of land, near the center of this county, on 328 of which is a leaſe for ſix years, at a good rent; and 100 acres of land on *Eaſt North Eaſt branch*. For all, or either of which, may be had great bargains, both in price, and time of payment; or, in caſe the purchaſers chuſe it, and will give a price agreeable, they may *never pay*, upon paying the intereſt annually; for which the lands will be taken in part, as ſecurity. In caſe I do not ſell, I would willingly rent on reaſonable terms, for a year, or term of years.

3 BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

WE will diſpoſe of the LOTS and IMPROVEMENTS in *Fredericksburg*, where the BREWERY now ſtands; there are three lots and a half. On the lot and a half, which are ſituate on the river, are the brewhouſe, malthouſe, coppinghouſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. all new, and in good order for carrying on the brewing buſineſs. We would alſo ſell the implements and ſtock belonging to the brewery. The other lots are contiguous, and paled in, having thereon a ſmall dwellinghouſe, and ſtable with ſtalls for eight horſes. The terms may be known by applying to *William Woodford*.

(2) JONES & WOODFORD.

THE ſubſcriber intends ſoon for *Great Britain*, and will leave his ſon *Henry Martin*, junior, as his lawful attorney, to tranſact his affairs in his abſence. All perſons to whom I am indebted are deſired to apply to him for payment; and thoſe who are indebted to me are requeſted to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible, which will prevent further trouble.

(3) HENRY MARTIN, ſenior.

WHEREAS I have lately purchaſed a tract of LAND, formerly the property of *Anthony Strother*, merchant, deceaſed, lying in *Culpeper* county, on the *Robinſon River*, and ſold by him to colonel *Philip Rootes*, of *King & Queen*, but I am informed it was conveyed by the honourable *John Taylor*, eſquire, to *Mr. Roger Dixon*, deceaſed, any perſon who has any right in the ſaid tract of land are deſired to make it known immediately. (3) CHRISTOPHER DICKON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Herring Bay*, in *Anne Arundel* county, *Maryland*, an indented ſervant man named HENRY REED, who profeſſes the coachmaker's buſineſs, is about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, full face, dark hair, little or no beard, and very talkative; had on, and took with him, a white negro cotton jacket and waiſtcoat, trowſers of ditto, half worn, 2 oznabrig ſhirts, coarſe ſhoes, old hat, and a check handkerchief; but probably he may change his dreſs, as he went away with one *John White*, an indented ſervant. I underſtand they ſtopped at a plantation belonging to the earl of *Dunmore*, in *Berkley* county, *Virginia*. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. I imagine he has got in ſome coachmaker's ſhop in *Virginia*. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him on board their veſſels.

3 ISAAC SIMMONS.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Weſtmoreland* a runaway negro ſlave who calls herſelf *Dinah*, and ſays ſhe is the property of *Richard Faulks*, of *Stafford*; ſhe is a ſmall wench, and has had both her feet froſtbidden. The owner is deſired to come for her, and pay charges to

(1) JAMES MUSE, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock 1, docked, has ſome white ſtrokes on both her fore legs, is a natural pacer, and is about 15 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. PETER JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a grey mare, about 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, docked, but not branded, has been hurt by a ſaddle on each ſide her back, had on a bell, fixed on with a braſs buckle, and appears to be about 4 or 5 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

() SARAH GIBSON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a black horſe, 4 feet 8 inches high, and branded on the near buttock T. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

() JOHN T. BICKERTON.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a roan mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, and about 6 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder D, part of one of her hind feet white, has ſome white hairs in her forehead, much ſcarred on her back, and is a natural pacer. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s.

() JOHN SWINDELL.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, an iron grey horſe, with a light mane and tail, the mane half ridged, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, branded MP, in a piece, on the near buttock, ſhoulder, and jaw, and on the off buttock C; he is about 9 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. () THOMAS ALLEN.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, near *Aylett*'s warehouſe, a ſmall grey mare, about 4 feet high, ſprig tail, and hanging mane, half of which has been cut, and branded on the near buttock with ſomething like an anchor. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

() WILLIAM COWNE, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, on *Tuckahoe* creek, a bay horſe, about 15 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a film over his right eye, with a ſmall bell on, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail; he is branded on the near buttock A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10s.

() GIDEON HATCHER.

PURSUANT to an order of *Amherſt* court, will be let, to the loweſt bidder, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on the firſt *Monday* in *November* next, being court day, the building of a PRISON, 37 by 22, the walls of which to be of brick and timber, 3 feet thick, to be 9 feet pitch in the clear, and to have a brick roof; a plan of which will be ſhewn, and a more particular deſcription given, on the day. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required of the undertaker for his performance of the ſame.

WILLIAM …L,
COR. TH…
AMBROSE …

(3)

NORFOLK,

WANTED, for *Elizabeth River* pariſh, a C… emoluments ariſing from the ſaid pariſh are … none need apply, unleſs he produces a recommendatio… ſober, and perform pſalmody, who can read tolerably, and perform pſalmody.

THOMAS DAVIS,
(3)

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Dyders*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops in the walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle, Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Curſon* and *Stetſon* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Alexria*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Meſſeriah Rourke*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood, Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, oppoſite to the ſeat of *Robert Beverley*, eſquire, extending more than 2 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are alſo, beſide the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marſh, which may eaſily be reclaimed; a large water courſe running through the greateſt part of the tract affords a conſiderable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill ſeat. There are alſo ſeveral delightful ſituations for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding extenſive proſpects up and down the river, where the greateſt plenty of fiſh and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral tenants at will, ſome of whom pay from 20l to 25l. annual rent for 100 acres. It will be ſold (and may be entered upon next Chriſtmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not diſpoſed of before that time (of which notice ſhall be publiſhed in this gazette) it will then be offered for public ſale, upon the premiſes, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 15 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good ſecurity; to bear intereſt from the 25th of *December*, if the purchaſe money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to thoſe who incline to purchaſe privately, and the lands ſhewn, if required, and an undoubted title made, by the ſubſcriber, living in *Weſtmoreland* county.

10ſ c to *eſt*. WILLIAM BERNARD.

To be SOLD, *by the printer hereof*,

A few copies of QUINCY'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE BOSTON PORT BILL, SERMONS to ASSES, and the HISTORY of JULIET GRANVILLE, by the celebrated Mr. BROOKE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the ſubſcribers for opening a navigation through the falls of *James* river is deſired, at the houſe of *Mr. James Gunn*, in the town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 5th day of *September* next.

ARCHIBALD CARY,	JOHN WOODSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS,	JOHN TABB,
WILLIAM CABELL,	WILLIAM FLEMING,
JOHN BANISTER,	JOHN MAYO,
RICHARD ADAMS,	CARTER BRAXTON
JOSEPH CABELL,	*Auguſt* 7, 1774. 3

LOST a BOX of DRY GOODS imported this ſpring from *Liverpool*, in the *Marlborough*, captain *Dawſon*, marked W T, No. 1, containing four pieces of IRISH LINEN, ten pounds of BROWN THREAD, and a woman's black *Ruſſel* PETTICOAT. Any perſon that will convey the ſame to *Conway*'s warehouſe, or *Port Royal*, ſhall be paid any reaſonable charge.

(2) WALKER TALIAFERRO.

To be SOLD, *at* Rockit's *landing, near the* FALLS *of*
JAMES RIVER,
ANY QUANTITY OF
PIT COAL,

For 10d. per buſhel, ready money, or 12d. (that being the uſual price) on credit, provided any good merchant in *Richmond* or *Manchester* towns will undertake to ſee the money paid in a reaſonable time.

3 SAMUEL DUVAL.

YORK county, to wit.

WHEREAS *Peter Pelham* hath informed me, one of his majeſty's juſtices for the county aforeſaid, that JOHN GORDON, WILLIAM MOORE, and CHRISTOPHER WISECARVER, who were committed on ſuſpicion of felony, did, on the night of the 24th inſtant, break out of and make their eſcape from the public gaol; I have therefore thought fit to iſſue this warrant, hereby, in his majeſty's name, ſtrictly commanding all ſheriffs, conſtables, and other his majeſty's liege ſubjects, to make diligent ſearch and purſuit after the ſaid felons, and them, or either of them, having found, to convey them to the keeper of the public gaol. *Gordon* is about 6 feet high, had on a light blue coat, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, has long hair tied behind, and is about 24 or 25 years old; from *Prince Edwards* for horſeſtealing. *Moore* is about 5 feet 6 inches high, had on a light coloured coat, has ſhort red hair, appears to be about 22 years old, and has two biles upon one of his wriſts; from *Charlotte*, for robbery. *Wiſecarver* is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a young man, with ſhort black hair, much pitted with the ſmallpox, and dreſſed in oznabrigs; from *Dunmore*, for murder.

Given under my hand and ſeal, this 25th day of *July*, 1774.

JOSEPH HORNSBY.

*** Thoſe who are aiding and aſſiſting in re-taking and conveying to the public gaol the aforeſaid *John Gordon, William Moore*, and *Chriſtopher Wiſecarve*, ſhall be amply rewarded for their trouble.

To be SOLD, *by the ſubſcriber, in* Brunſwick *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, on which are two plantations in good order for cropping, with ſeveral valuable improvements thereon; the quality of the land is exceeding good for grain. Credit will be given for one moiety of the ſale of it for a conſiderable time, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity. If the land is not ſold before the laſt *Friday* in *October* next at private ſale, it will then be expoſed to public ſale, in order to enable me to diſcharge my engagements with my creditors. Any perſon inclinable to treat for the ſame may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

3 CHRISTOPHER MASON.

RUN away, about the 20th of *July*, from the ſubſcriber in *Fauquier*, a mulatto man ſlave named JONATHAN, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, is deaf, two of his toes are joined together, reads tolerably well, and had on a brown linen coat, ruſſia drilling breeches, a new felt hat bound, white dowlaſs ſhirt, and new ſtore ſhoes; he alſo took with him a ſmall black trotting horſe, and a middle ſized ſprightly black mare, which paces and gallops, has a large ſcar on the near thigh, and branded on the ſame with HK in a piece. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſlave in any gaol in this colony, north of *James* river, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 3l. if on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, 5l. and if in either of the *Carolinas*, or in any of the other colonies, 10l. It is expected he will make for the *Carolinas*.

(2) HOUSEN KENNER.

THERE is now in my poſſeſſion FOUR BALES of SAIL CANVAS, marked G N I, No. 114, ſhipped at *Liverpool* by one *Mr. Bains*, and to be delivered to ſome gentleman in *Norfolk*. As no bill of lading was ſigned for them, the gentleman who has a right to receive the four bales muſt pay the craft hire, ſtorage, and the expence of twice advertiſing in this paper. 3 ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *Fredrickſburg*, a lately ſorrel mare, about 14 hands high, branded T, with a ſmall blaze in her face, her ſhoulder has been galled by working, but is now well, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, paces, trots, and gallops. Any perſon that will bring her to me, in *Fredrickſburg*, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS.

3 JACOB WHITLER.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax* county, about 5 miles above *Booker*'s ferry, near *Staunton* river, a bay mare, about 4 feet 1 inch and a half high, has a good bell on, branded on the near ſhoulder TD, and on the near buttock ROSE, about 7 years old, and creſtfallen. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10s. JAMES BATES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, from *Baltimore*, SAMUEL POWIS, a tailor and stay-maker, born in the west of *England*, speaks broad, is a small man, about 40 years of age, and wears short brown hair; had on a white *Welch* cotton coat with a falling collar and short skirts, a dark wilton jacket, linen breeches, and small old shoes, with nails in the heels. His other cloaths unknown. He took with him a country made sickle, stamped Hews. EDWARD WILLIAMS, a stout, down looking fellow, of a brown complexion, born in *Wales*, and speaks on the *Welch* dialect, has short brown hair, and is about 30 years of age; he took with him a new bed tick, a light coloured superfine broadcloth coat, which is too small for him, a dark coloured cloth coat, trimmed with brass buttons and brown binding, a brown broadcloth jacket, a green birdeyed ditto, several pair of coarse grey stockings, a new felt hat, sundry knives, buckles, buttons, &c. some store goods, unknown, and a silver watch, the winding chain of which is broke. Whoever secures the said servants shall have 40s. for each or either of them, and if taken up 50 miles off and brought home 5l. for each, and all reasonable charges paid. All persons are forewarned taking them out of the colony.

ABRAHAM JARRETT.

To be SOLD, on Friday *the* 2d *of* September, *at the late dwellinghouse of Mr.* Thomas Tinsley, *deceased, in* Hanover *town*,

NINE very valuable SLAVES, together with all his personal estate, consisting of every kind of useful and fashionable HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a valuable stock of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, and SHEEP. At the same time will be rented, the LOT and HOUSES thereon, being a dwellinghouse, smokehouse, dairy, kitchen, stable, billiard house, two very good shops, and garden well paled in. The buildings are all in good repair, and remarkably well calculated for keeping tavern. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums above twenty five shillings, on giving bond, with approved security, to the subscribers, who requests the favour of all persons indebted to the estate to make speedy payments; and those who have any demands against it are desired to make them known, without delay, to *Leighton Wood*, junior, who is empowered to adjust the same. All debts not punctually discharged are to carry interest from the date of the bonds.

AGNESS TINSLEY, Administratrix.

THE subscriber intends to leave *Petersburg* about the 1st of *September*, and as he has several WATCHES belonging to different people in his custody, will be much obliged to the proprietors to call for them as soon as possible, otherwise I propose taking them away with me.

(3) WILLIAM BATHGATE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near *Williamsburg*, about 10 days ago, a roan mare, about 14 hands high, with a switch tail, paces slow, and has the usual marks of a work beast; her brand, if any, is forgot. Whoever brings her to the subscriber, or to Mr. *William Douglas*, at *Providence* forge (where she belongs) shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if stolen, FIVE POUNDS, on conviction of the thief. 3 WILLIAM HOLT.

NORFOLK, *July* 30, 1774.

I SHALL leave this colony in a few weeks.

JOHN BRUCE.

* The school kept here for some years past by Mr. *Bruce* will be continued, to its usual extent, by Mr. *Stevenson*. The debts that shall become due to the said school in Mr. *Bruce*'s absence will be collected by Mr. *James Ingram* his attorney, to whom such as intend to enter any new, or withdraw any of the present members, will be pleased to make known their intentions. (3)

A STOCKING WEAVER, who understands his business well, and is willing to carry it on in Norfolk, may be supplied with a LOOM for weaving coarse stockings, without any expence for the use of it, and will meet with great encouragement from the inhabitants. For the loom apply to (3) JAMES HOLT.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middlesex* a negro man slave, who says he belongs to Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, of *Spotsylvania*; he appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, Gaoler.

DUMFRIES, *July* 28, 1774.

THE DUMFRIES JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 100 GUINEAS is to be run for on *Tuesday* the 15th of *November* next, which is fixed on for the 1st day of the *Dumfries* races for this year. No person will be allowed to start a horse, mare, or gelding, for this purse, but an actual member of the club. There will be a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE run for the second day, and another the third day, of the races. The particulars with regard to them will be advertised hereafter. A premium of five GUINEAS will be given to the person or persons that brings the largest and fattest bullock to this market the *Saturday* before the races; a premium of three GUINEAS to the person or persons that brings the six largest and fattest muttons; and a premium to the person or persons that brings the two largest and fattest veals.

4 RICHARD GRAHAM, SECRETARY.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, at* WESTBURY, *the seat of the late colonel* Littlebury Cocke, *in* Charles City, *on* Thursday *the* 25*th of* August *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day*,

TEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, one of which is a very good HOUSECARPENTER; also stocks of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and sundry household and kitchen furniture, belonging to the estate of the said *Littlebury Cocke*. One of the slaves will be sold for ready money, and six months credit for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved security, if not punctually paid. All persons having claims against the estate are desired to attend the sale with their accounts properly authenticated.

WILLIAM EDLOE,
WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD.

Executors.

Ran away from the subscriber in *Amherst*, the 10th of *July*, a mulatto girl, though commonly goes by the name of SALLY CREEK, about 18 years of age, middle size, well shaped, *Virginia* born, has a scar on her forehead, and on a brown linen jacket and petticoat when she went away, but cannot learn that she carried any other clothes with her. She is of the family of the Hancocks, and formerly belonged to a gentleman of the name of Hancock in *York* county, from whence I purchased her a few years ago, and where probably she may attempt to go again, or perhaps into *Cumberland* or *Amelia*, where, I am informed, many of her kindred live. I shall esteem it as a particular favour of those gentlemen who have or her relations in their possession to have her apprehended, should she be lurking about their plantations; and I will give a handsome reward, besides what the law allows, to any person who shall deliver her to me. 6 GABRIEL PENN.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a star in his forehead, branded on the near shoulder EM, and on the near buttock D, has a large scar under his tail, about 12 years old, and had a bell on. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

() JOSEPH HARRIS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, near the *Piney* mountain, a SORREL MARE, much mixed with white hairs, paces and trots, has a star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, some saddle spots, and branded on the near shoulder IP; also a sorrel horse colt, supposed to be four months old, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose. They are posted, and appraised to 7l. 10s.

() WILLIAM DOWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a chesnut sorrel mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, branded on the near shoulder [illegible], has a star in her forehead, a small snip on her nose, some white hairs on the root of her tail, and some saddle spots on her back. Posted, and appraised to 10l. () AMBROSE POWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, 4 years old, docked and branded on the near buttock D. Posted, and appraised to 12l. () JOHN LIPSCOMB.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a bay mare, 4 feet 3 inches and a half high, branded on the near shoulder N, and on the near buttock with a clotch, paces slow, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. Posted, and appraised to 7l. () ZACHARIAH GIBBS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a large red and white steer, is old, and appears to have been worked, marked with a slit and underkeel in his right ear, and there appears to have been a hole at the bottom of the slit, and has an overkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 4l. 10s.

() WILLIAM CAVE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black horse, about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock ○, and on the far shoulder with a W and a V joined in each other, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has several saddle spots, and a small star in his forehead. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

() JOHN SNEAD, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, on *Sandy Creek*, near *Appomattox* river, a dark red steer, rather inclined to a brindle, with a white face, a white streak along his back, 4 feet 2 inches high, a crop and two underkeels in the left ear, and a crop and one underkeel in the right appear as if he had been worked. Posted, and appraised to [illegible].

() JOHN CHAPMA[illegible]

TAKEN up, in the lower end of *Amelia*, a middle sized pale red cow, about 7 or 8 years old, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and a slit in the right; she has a calf with her. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s. () LAWRENCE WILLS.

TAKEN up, in *Elizabeth City*, a small bay mare colt, neither docked nor branded. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 10s.

() WILLIAM POOL.

TAKEN up, in *Amherst*, a black mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, 8 or 9 years old, with a star in her forehead, some saddle spots on her back, and had on a large bell. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

() JOHN SANDIDGE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a grey mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, docked, but not branded, has a saddle spot on the off side, and about 5 years old. () THOMAS MOORE.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a red cow, with a white face, not marked, and about 7 years old; also a steer, about 3 years old, with an underkeel in the right ear, and crop, slit, and underkeel, in the left. Posted, and appraised, the cow to 2l. 10s. and the steer to 1l. 5s.

() JACOB RIFFY.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, a dark bay horse, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock IG, has a ridged mane, some saddle spots on the back, paces, and is about 12 years old. Posted, and appraised to 12l. () JOHN WHITESIDES.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, an unmarked heifer; she has some white under her belly. Posted, and appraised to 1l.

() WILLIAM KIDD.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, on *Staunton* river, a chesnut sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, two of his fore, and one of his hind legs white, as high as his knees, branded on the near shoulder MG, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. Posted, and appraised to 5l. () WILLIAM EMBRY.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 5, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 guineas to be run for by any horse, mare, or gelding, over the two mile course at this place, the best two heats in three, on *Tuesday* the 20th of *September*, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the articles of the said purse, which are to be seen in the hands of Mr. *Richard Nestor*, merchant there, with whom all horses starting for the said purse are to be entered, the day before the race at farthest. The money to be paid to the winner immediately after the race. It is also proposed to have two more races, one on the *Wednesday* following, for 50l. the other on *Thursday*, for 30l. which will be advertised particularly, as soon as the subscriptions are full.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accustomed TAVERN, at present occupied by the subscriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouse and *Ruffin*'s ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made easy by the subscriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

RUN away, from Neabsco furnace, the 16th of March, a light coloured mulatto man named BILLY, or WILL, the property of the honourable John Tayloe, esquire. When I tell the public that he is the same boy who for many years used to wait on me, in my travels through this and the neighbouring province, and by his pertness, or rather impudence, was well known to all my acquaintances, there is the less occasion for a particular description of him. However, as he is now grown to the size of a man, and has not attended me for some time past, I think it not amiss to say that he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable swing in his walk, but is much more so by a surprizing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almost every body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the truth. He has a small scar on the right side of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite straight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig shirt, mixed blue sale stockings, country made shoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any sort of business, and for some years past, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a stone mason, and a miller, as occasion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will, in the character of a free man, profess. I have some reason to suspect his travelling towards James river, under the pretence of being sent by me on business. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me, or to his master, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or secure him so as to be had again, shall have treble what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid. tf

THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and security being given, either to Call, William [illegible] subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be [illegible]dy money, or good merchants notes. If [illegible]ld chuse to exchange lands in the lower [illegible]untry, on or near some navigable river, [illegible]d, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

FIVE hund[illegible] Louisa, a[illegible] exceeding good [illegible], well w[illegible] a large branch thereof, which runs [illegible] of the land, and affords a large quantity [illegible] ground. Any person inclinable to purchase may [illegible] land, and know the terms, by applying to the subs[illegible] living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Westmoreland courthouse, on Tuesday the 27th day of September, being Westmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good security. The bonds to bear interest from the date, if not punctually discharged.

tds RICHARD PARKER.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servant's hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, a coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which the improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or severately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

NORFOLK, April 21,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of [illegible] will be wanted this summer to bring above [illegible] tons of stone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Ra[illegible] nock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the [illegible] house. Any person inclinable to engage in [illegible] are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Pa[illegible] and Thomas Newton, junior, esquires. The [illegible] of the lighthouse will also be glad to purch[illegible] two flat bottomed vessels from 80 to 120 to[illegible]

tf BASSETT M[illegible]

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, [illegible] containing about 600 acres, part of [illegible] that may be drained with very little expe[illegible] ation of this place is very convenient for [illegible] lies upon a river that abounds with oys[illegible] particularly sheepsheads; it is within 20 [illegible] and 2 miles of the church. My reas[illegible] my having bought a tract of land mor[illegible] Whoever inclines to purchase may [illegible] applying to the subscriber, in York [illegible]

THOMAS NI[illegible]nior.

WANTED for the lighthouse di[illegible] second-hand ANCHORS, nearly [illegible] weight each. Any person having such for [illegible] desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. N[illegible]